

GUAM RHINO BEETLE ERADICATION PROJECT

The United States Department of Agriculture, Guam Department of Agriculture, University of Guam, and Guam Customs and Quarantine Agency are working together to totally eradicate the rhino beetle from Guam. Pheromone traps are being used to capture adults and sanitation crews are finding and removing breeding sites.

Please help by reporting any sightings of rhino beetles or rhino beetle damage.



Quarantine Declaration

- All host material (palms) from within the quarantine area is prohibited from moving outside the area, except under a limited permit issued by an Agriculture Officer.
- All green waste material within the quarantine boundary shall be inspected by an Agriculture Officer and must be disposed of at designated sites.
- To arrange for free inspections of green waste please call:

689-1026, 688-1857 or 688-1864

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NO RHINO

Guam Coconut Rhinoceros Beetle
Eradication Project



**For further info or to report
sightings, please call:**

475-1426



RHINO BEETLE DAMAGE

The coconut rhinoceros beetle is a major pest of coconut palms. Adult beetles bore into the crowns of coconut palms where they feed on sap. When a beetle bores through developing leaves, these leaves will show distinctive V-shaped cuts.



If a beetle bores through the growing tip at the center of the crown, the palm will eventually die as existing fronds age and fall off.



This coconut palm at Oka Point, overlooking Tumon Bay, was killed by rhino beetles.

RHINO BEETLE BIOLOGY

The coconut rhinoceros beetle, *Oryctes rhinoceros*, is a large scarab beetle which is a new pest on Guam, first detected in Tumon during September 2007.



Adult rhino beetles are stout, black beetles with a body length of about two inches. Both male and female rhino beetles have a single horn.

Rhino beetles have four life stages: eggs, larvae, pupae and adults. They develop from eggs to adults in about four months. Only adult rhino beetles cause damage by boring into live trees. Immature rhino beetles live in decaying vegetation, usually rotting coconut logs. The larvae, are white C-shaped grubs which grow to about 3.5 inches in length, much larger than any other scarab beetles on Guam.

